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The original intention of banking was to heap up, or *embank*, real money at a particular spot, so as to make a fund that might be loaned, upon good securities, to persons who might require it, and chiefly to persons in trade.

The facility of borrowing begets the habit of borrowing. When banks began to multiply, and business was waiting for them, men, whose interest it was not to borrow, were enticed into the practice of negotiating loans.

In the first place, he must make eight per cent. per annum wherewith to pay the bank interest. So far he works for others. In the next place he must make enough to defray the cost of his household and the contingent expenses of the transactions in which the money borrowed is employed. So far he will labor for himself.

quired property, if he has any; and if he has not, he must borrow again.

A trader in brisk business may *turn the penny* quick enough to make the eight per centum interest, and something more, so as to reap a profit from the use of borrowed money: but it is not every pursuit that is so lucrative.

We find, nevertheless, that every person, who can, borrows of the banks: the consequence is, that all those whose pursuits do not yield a profit considerably above the amount of the bank interest get in debt, are embarrassed, and eventually become insolvent.

As banking now goes on, it brings into a state of mortgage almost all the property of the community. Take any city in the Union, and how many houses and lots are there unencumbered with securityship of some sort or another? It is upon the value of these houses and lots that bank notes principally rest; so that, in fact, a great portion of the entire rental of the individuals of the nation is afloat, as a paper currency, in the shape of promissory notes.

No man should borrow money who cannot make a profitable use of it. To defray the expenses of one's household with borrowed money, is madness. An individual who lives in that manner must soon ruin himself. Yet how many are there, who could not ride their horses nor keep their carriages without *promising to pay sixty days after date?*

Men who *will* trade and live on borrowed money, and cannot make more than eight per centum, must expect to *feel* the evil of such folly when the Bank curtails them. Suddenly called upon to pay, they find themselves unprovided with cash to meet the demand; and they fall into the hands of notaries, sheriffs, marshals, and attorneys, who hasten their destruction, according to law. How, indeed, should they have money to pay what they have borrowed, when it is exclusively upon borrowed money that they live? Having spent the amount of one loan, instead of returning that, with the interest, to the Bank, they are ready to borrow more. In truth, some folks, in dealing with Banks, consider the debt they incur in the same light the British government considers theirs—the amount of the principal is nothing, in their eyes, so they can discharge the interest.

Individuals, however, are not so much to blame as the Banks. It is the latter that have held out inducements to the indolence of the former, and

have tended to render society lazy, speculative, and shuffling.

It is curious to observe one effect of this perversion of the Banking System. It has created, in every city and neighborhood, numerous *knots of drawers and endorsers*, who, with a set of notes, which *run the round of the knot* at every discount day, engross to themselves an undue proportion of the loans of the Bank. In each of these knots a director is commonly to be found; and as he knows what paper is thrown out of Bank, and perhaps helps to throw it out by his negative, he gives notice to the other members of the knot, who stand ready to *shave it*. Thus, view them as you will, the Banks, at this time, are the source of a fraudulent avarice and a rapidly accumulating pauperism. A spirit of *sharping* has succeed-

ed to a spirit of *honor*; and probity now means nothing more than to be honest as far as the law will compel you.

The subject is still more interesting when taken in connexion with manners and intellectual refinement. Good breeding, urbanity, devotion to the arts and sciences, are growing greatly out of fashion: they are now scarcely considered as a passport to good company. A bank accommodation is a ticket of admission almost every where, and a bank-directorship covers all sorts of ignorance. Whither are we travelling? In the Roman school the road to Honor lay through the Temple of Virtue; but in our days, he who can "*raise the wind*" to the highest amount in the Banking Line, reaches the *place of honor* by the most direct path.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States and Sweden, made and concluded at Stockholm, on the fourth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, by Jonathan Russell, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, on the part of the United States, and the Count d'Engerstrom, Minister of State for foreign affairs, and the Count Adolphe George de Morner, Counsellor of State, fully authorized and empowered by their respective governments, was duly ratified on the twenty-seventh day of May last, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the part of the United States, with the exception of the third, fourth, and sixth articles, and by the King of Sweden, on the twenty-fourth day of July last past, with the exception of the three articles referred to; and the ratifications of the two governments, as aforesaid, have been duly exchanged at Stockholm, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and Sweden on the part of their respective governments, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

ORIGINAL.

Au nom de tres Sainte et indivisible Trinite.

Les Etats Unis d'Amerique et sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege, egalement animes du desir sincere de maintenir et consolider les relations d'amitie et de commerce qui ont subsiste jusqu'ici entre les deux Etats, et etant convaincus qu'on ne saurait mieux remplir cet objet qu'en etablissant reciproquement le commerce entre les deux Etats, sur la base solide de principes liberaux et equitables, egalement avantageux aux deux Pays, ont nomme pour cet effet des Plenipotentiaires et les ont munis des pouvoirs necessaires pour traiter et conclure, en leur nom, savoir: le President des E. U. Monsieur Jonathan Russell, citoyen des dits Etats Unis, et actuellement leur Ministre Plenipotentiaire a la Cour de Stockholm, et Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege, Son Excellence Monsieur le Comte Laurent d'Engerstrom, Son Ministre d'Etat pour les affaires etrangeres, Chancelier de l'Universite de Lund, Chevalier Commandeur des ordres du Roi, Chevalier de l'ordre du Roi Charles 13, Grand Croix des ordres de St. Etienne de Hongrie, de la Legion d'Honneur de France, de l'Aigle Noir et de l'Aigle Rouge de Prusse, et Monsieur le Comte Adolphe George de Morner, Son Conseiller d'Etat et Commandeur de l'ordre de l'Etoile Polaire; lesquels Plenipotentiaires, apres avoir produit et echanges leur plein pouvoirs, trouvent en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivans:

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Il y aura liberte reciproque de commerce entre tous les pays de la domination des Etats Unis d'Amerique et de Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et

TRANSLATION.

In the name of the most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, equally animated with a sincere desire to maintain and confirm the relations of friendship and commerce which have hitherto subsisted between the two States, and being convinced that this object cannot be more effectually accomplished than by establishing, reciprocally, the commerce between the two States, upon the firm basis of liberal and equitable principles, equally advantageous to both countries, have named, to this end, Plenipotentiaries; and have furnished them with the necessary full powers to treat, and, in their name, to conclude a treaty, to wit: The President of the United States, Jonathan Russell, a citizen of the said United States, and now their Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Stockholm; and his Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, his excellency the Count Laurent d'Engerstrom, his Minister of State for foreign affairs, Chancellor of the University of Lund, Knight Commander of the Order of the King, Knight of the Order of Charles XIII, Grand Cross of the Orders of St. Etienne, (Stephen) of Hungary, of the Legion of Honor of France, of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and the Count Adolphe George de Morner, his Counsellor of State and Commander of the Order of the Polar Star: and the said Plenipotentiaries, after having produced and exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

ARTICLE FIRST.

There shall be between all the territories under the dominion of the United States of America, and of his Majesty, the King of Sweden and Nor-

de Norvege. Les habitants de l'un des deux pays pourront avec toute surete, pour leur personnes, vaisseaux et cargaisons, aborder librement dans les ports, places et rivières, du territoire de l'autre, par où l'entree est permise aux vaisseaux des nations les plus favorisees. Ils pourront s'y arreter et resider dans quelque partie que ce soit des dits territoires; ils pourront y louer et occuper des maisons et des magasins pour leur commerce, et generalement les negocians ou trafiquans de chacune des deux nations jouiront chez l'autre de la plus entiere securite et protection pour les affaires de leur negoce, etant seulement tenus a se conformer aux loix et ordonnances des deux pays respectifs.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Il ne sera point impose de plus forts au autres droits, impots, au charges, quelconques, sur l'importation dans les Etats Unis des productions du sol ou des manufactures des Etats de Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege, ni sur l'importation dans les Etats de Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege des productions du sol ou des manufactures des Etats Unis, que ceux auxquels seraient assujettis les memes articles dans chacun des deux pays respectifs, si ces denrees etaient le produit du sol ou des manufactures de tout autre pays. Le meme principe sera aussi observe pour l'exportation, en sorte que dans chacun des deux pays respectifs, les articles que seront exportes pour l'autre ne pourront etre charges d'aucun droit, impot, ou charge quelconque, plus fort ou autre que ceux auxquels seraient assujettis les memes articles, s'ils etaient exportes pour tout autre pays quelconque.

Il ne sera non plus impose aucune prohibition, ni sur la exportation ni sur l'importation, d'aucun article provenant du sol ou des manufactures des Etats Unis ou des pays de Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege, dans ou hors les dits Etats Unis, et dans ou hors les dits pays de Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege, que ne s'entende egalement a toutes les autre nations.

Les vaisseaux des Etats Unis de Amerique arrivant sur leur lest ou importent dans les Etats de Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et Norvege des produits du sol ou de l'industrie de leur pays, ou exportent des Etats de Sa Majeste Suedoise et Norvegienné les produits du sol ou de l'industrie nationale des dits Etats, ne seront tenus a payer, ni pour les vaisseaux ni pour les cargaisons aucuns droits, impots ou charges quelconques, plus forts ou autres que ceux que payeraient dans le meme cas les vaisseaux des Etats de Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege; et vice versa, les vaisseaux des Etats de Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege qui arrivent sur leur lest ou qui importent dans les Etats Unis de l'Amerique des productions du sol ou de l'industrie nationale de la Suede et de la Norvege, ou qui exportent des Etats Unis des produits du sol ou de l'industrie de ces pays, ne payeront, ni pour les vaisseaux ni pour les cargaisons, aucuns droits, impots, ou charges quelconques, autres ou plus forts que ceux qui seraient payes si ces memes denrees etaient transportees par des vaisseaux des Etats Unis respectivement.

Ce que est statue cidessus s'etend aussi a la colonie Suedoise de St. Bartholemey, tant par rapport au droits et avantages dont les vaisseaux des Etats Unis jouiront dans ces ports, que par rapport a ceux dont les vaisseaux de la colonie jouiront.

way, a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of either of the two countries shall have liberty, with all security for their persons, vessels and cargoes, to come freely to all ports, places and rivers, within the territories of the other, into which the vessels of the most favored nations are permitted to enter. They can there remain and reside in any part whatsoever of the said territories; they can there hire and occupy houses and warehouses for their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each of the two nations, shall enjoy in the other the most complete security and protection for the transaction of their business, being bound, alone, to conform to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

ARTICLE SECOND.

No other or higher duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, of the produce or manufactures of the United States, nor on the importation into the United States of the produce or manufactures of the territories of His Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, than those to which the same articles would be subjected in each of the two countries, respectively, if these articles were the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any other country. The same principle shall likewise be observed, in respect to exportation, in such manner that in each of the two countries, respectively, the articles which shall be exported for the other, cannot be charged with any duty, impost, or charge, whatsoever, higher or other than those to which the same articles would be subjected if they were exported to any other country whatever.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the territories of His Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, or of the United States, to or from the said territories of His Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Swedish or Norwegian vessels arriving in ballast, or importing into the United States the produce or manufactures of said States, shall not be obliged to pay, either for the vessels or the cargoes, any other or higher duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, than those which the vessels of the United States would pay in the same circumstances; and, vice versa, the vessels of the United States, arriving in ballast, or importing into the territories, under the dominion of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, the produce or manufactures of the United States, or exporting from the territories under the dominion of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, the produce or manufactures of these territories, shall not pay, either for the vessels or the cargoes, any other or higher duties, imposts or charges, whatsoever, than those which would be paid if these articles were transported by Swedish or Norwegian vessels, respectively.

That which is here above stipulated, shall also extend to the Swedish colony of St. Bartholemew, as well in what relates to the rights and advantages which the vessels of the United States shall enjoy in its ports, as in relation to those which the vessels of the colony shall enjoy in the ports of the United States, provided the owners are in-

ont dans les ports des Etats Unis; bien entendu, que les propietants soyent colons etablis et naturalizes a St. Barthelemy et qu'il y aient fait naturalizer leur vaisseaux.

ARTICLE TROISIEME.

Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege consent que tous les articles que sont le produit du sol ou des manufactures de Indes Occidentales, et dont l'entree est permise dans des vaisseaux Suedois ou Norvegiens, soit que ces marchandises viennent directement des dites Indes, puissent aussi etre importes dans ses etats par des vaisseaux des Etats Unis, et qu'alors il ne sera paye, ni pour les dits vaisseaux, ni pour les cargaisons, de droits, impots, au charges quelconques, plus forts ou autres que ceux qui seraient payes par des vaisseaux Suedois ou Norvegiens dans le meme cas, avec une addition seulement de dix pour cent sur les dits droits, impots, ou charges, et pas d'avantage.

Pour eviter tout mesentendu a cet egard il est ici expressement declare, que la denomination "d'Indes Occidentales" doit etre prise dans la sens le plus etendu en y comprenant toute cette partie du monde, soit illes ou terre ferme, qui de tout tems a ete appelee Indes Occidentales, en opposition avec cette autre partie du monde appelee Indes Orientales.

ARTICLE QUATRIEME.

De leur cote les Etats d'Amerique consentent a ce que tous les articles qui sont les produits du sol ou des manufactures des pays qui bordent ou environnent la Mer Baltique et dont l'entree est permise dans les vaisseaux des Etats Unis, soit que ces denrees viennent directement de la Baltique, puissent aussi etre importes de meme dans les Etats Unis, par des vaisseaux Suedois ou Norvegiens, et qu'alors il ne sera paye ni pour les dits vaisseaux ni pour les cargaisons, de droits, impots, ou charges quelconques, plus forts ou autres que ceux qui seraient payes par des vaisseaux des Etats Unis dans le meme cas, avec une addition de dix pour cent sur les dits droits, impots, ou charges, et pas d'avantage.

Afin de prevenir toute incertitude a l'egard des droits, rapots, ou charges quelconques, que devrait payer un vaisseau appartenant aux citoyens ou sujets de l'une des parties contractantes, et arrivant dans les ports de l'autre avec une cargaison qui consisterait en partie de produits du sol ou des manufactures du pays, auquel le vaisseau appartiendrait, et en partie de quelques autres marchandises, dont l'importation est permise au dit vaisseau par les articles precedens, il est convenu qu'en cas d'une cargaison ainsi melee, le dit vaisseau payera toujours les droits, impots, ou charges, suivant la nature de cette partie de la cargaison qui est sujette aux plus gros droits, tout comme si le vaisseau n'eut apporte que cette seule espece de marchandises.

ARTICLE CINQUIEME.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'accordent mutuellement la faculte d'entretenir dans les ports et places de commerce de l'autre, des Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agents de commerce, qui jouiront de toute la protection et assistance necessaire pour remplir duement leur fonctions: mais il est ici expressement declare, que dans le cas d'une conduite illegale ou impropre envers les lois ou le gouvernement du pays auquel il est envoye, le dit Consul, Vice Consul, ou Agent, pourra ou etre puni conformement aux lois, ou etre mis hors de fonction, ou renvoye par le gouvernement offense, celui-ci en donnant les raisons a l'autre; bien en-

habitants of St. Barthelemy, (St. Bartholomew) and there established and naturalized, and shall have there caused their vessels to be naturalized.

ARTICLE THIRD.

His Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, agrees that all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the West Indies, which are permitted to be imported in Swedish or Norwegian vessels, whether these articles be imported, directly or indirectly, from said Indies, may likewise be imported into its territories in vessels of the United States, and there shall not be paid, either for said vessels or the cargoes, any higher or other duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, than those which would be paid by Swedish or Norwegian vessels in the same circumstances, with an addition only of ten per centum on the said duties, imposts, and charges, and no more.

In order to avoid misapprehension in this respect, it is expressly declared that the term "West Indies" ought to be taken in its most extensive sense, comprising all that portion of the earth, whether main land or islands, which at that time(a) has been denominated the West Indies, in contradistinction to that other portion of the earth denominated the East Indies.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The United States of America, on their part, agree that all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the countries surrounding the Baltic sea, or bordering thereon, which are permitted to be imported in vessels of the United States, whether these articles be imported directly or indirectly from the Baltic, may likewise be imported into the United States, in Swedish or Norwegian vessels; and there shall not then be paid for the said vessels, or for the cargoes, any higher or other duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, than those which would be paid by vessels of the United States in the same circumstances, with an addition only of ten per centum, on the said duties, imposts, and charges, and no more.

In order to avoid all uncertainty in respect to the duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, which a vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties ought to pay, on arriving in the ports of the other, with a cargo consisting partly of articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the country to which the vessel belongs, and partly of any other merchandise, which the said vessel is permitted to import by the preceding articles, it is agreed, that in case a cargo should be thus mixed, the vessel shall always pay the duties, imposts and charges, according to the nature of that part of the cargo which is subjected to the highest duties, in the same manner as if the vessel imported this sort of merchandise only.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

The high contracting parties grant, mutually, the liberty of having in the places of commerce and ports of the other, Consuls, vice Consuls, or commercial Agents, who shall enjoy all the protection and assistance necessary for the due discharge of their functions. But it is here expressly declared, that in case of illegal or improper conduct in respect to the laws or government of the country to which they are sent, the said consul, vice consul, or agent, may be either punished

[(a) This is not an accurate translation of the original. The French words are, "de tout temps"—which mean, obviously at all times.—Ed. Nat. Reg.]

tendu, cependant, que les Archives et documens relatifs aux affaires du Consulat, seront à l'abri de toute recherche et devront être soigneusement conservés, étant mis sous le sceau du dit consul et de l'autorité de l'endroit où il aura résidé.

Les Consuls ou leur suppléans auront le droit comme tels de servir de juges et d'arbitres dans les différends qui pourraient s'élever entre les capitaines et les équipages des vaisseaux de la nation dont les affaires sont confiées à leur soins. Les gouvernemens respectifs n'auront le droit de se mêler de ces sortes d'affaires qu'en tant que la conduite des équipages ou du capitaine troublerait l'ordre et la tranquillité dans le pays où le vaisseau se trouve, ou que le consul du lieu se verrait obligé d'appeler l'intervention du pouvoir exécutif pour faire respecter ou maintenir sa décision; bien entendu, que cette espèce de jugement ou d'arbitrage ne saurait priver les parties contendantes du droit qu'elles ont à leur retour de recourir aux autorités judiciaires de leur patrie.

ARTICLE SIXIEME.

Afin de prévenir toute dispute ou incertitude à l'égard de ce qui devra être réputé comme étant le produit du sol ou des manufactures des parties contractantes respectivement, il est convenu que ce qui aura été désigné ou spécifié comme tel dans l'expédition que le chef ou l'intendant de la douane aura donnée aux vaisseaux qui sortiront des ports Européens des Etats de sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, sera reconnu et admis comme tel dans les Etats Unis, et que de même ce que le chef ou Collecteur de la Douane dans les ports des Etats Unis aura désigné et spécifié comme étant le produit du sol ou des manufactures des Etats Unis, sera admis et reconnu comme tel dans les Etats de sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège. La spécification ou désignation donnée par le chef de la Douane dans les colonies de sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, et certifiée par le Gouverneur de la colonie d'où l'exportation aura été faite, sera regardée comme preuve suffisante de l'origine des articles ainsi désignés ou spécifiés, pour qu'ils soient admis à ce titre dans les ports des Etats Unis.

ARTICLE SEPTIEME.

Les citoyens ou sujets de l'une des parties contractantes, arrivant avec leur vaisseaux à l'une des côtes appartenantes à l'autre, mais ne voulant pas entrer dans le port, au après y être entrés ne voulant pas décharger quelque partie de la cargaison ou déranger quelque chose du chargement, auront la liberté de partir et de poursuivre leur voyage sans être en quelque sorte molestés ou obligés de rendre compte du contenu de la cargaison et sans payer d'autres droits, impôts, ou charges quelconques, pour les vaisseaux ou la cargaison, que le droits de la pilotage, quand on s'est servi d'une pilote, et ceux pour le quaiage, ou pour l'entretien des fanaux, la ou ces mêmes droits sont perçus sur les nationaux dans le même cas; bien entendu, cependant, que lorsque des vaisseaux appartenans aux citoyens ou sujets de l'une des parties contractantes se trouveraient dans l'enceinte de la juridiction de l'autre, ils se conformeront aux réglemens et ordonnances con-

according to law, dismissed, or sent away, by the offended government, that government assigning to the other the reasons therefor. It is, nevertheless, understood that the archives and documents relative to the affairs of the consulate shall be protected from all examination, and shall be carefully preserved, being placed under the seal of the consul and of the authority of the place where he shall have resided.

The consuls and their deputies shall have the right, as such, to act as judges and arbitrators in the differences which may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels of the nation whose affairs are entrusted to their care. The respective governments shall have no right to interfere in matters of this kind, except the conduct of the captain and crew shall disturb the peace and tranquillity of the country in which the vessel may be, or that the consul of the place will feel himself obliged to resort to the interposition and support of the Executive authority to cause his decision to be respected and maintained. It being, nevertheless, understood that this kind of judgment or award shall not deprive the contending parties of the right which they shall have, on their return, to recur to the judicial authorities of their own country.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

In order to prevent all dispute and uncertainty in respect to what may be considered as being the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the contracting parties, respectively, it is agreed, that whatever the chief or intendant of the customs shall have designated and specified as such, in the clearance delivered to the vessels which depart from the European ports of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, shall be acknowledged and admitted as such in the United States; and that, in the same manner, whatever the chief or collector of the customs in the ports of the United States shall have designated and specified as the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, shall be acknowledged and admitted as such in the territories of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. The specification or designation given by the chief of the customs in the colonies of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and confirmed (certified) by the governor of the colony, shall be considered as sufficient proof of the origin of the article thus specified or designated, to obtain for them admission into the ports of the United States accordingly.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

The citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties, arriving with their vessels on any coast belonging to the other, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port and not willing to unload or break bulk, shall have liberty to depart, and to pursue their voyage, without molestation and without being obliged to render account of their cargo, or to pay any duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, on the vessels or cargo, excepting only the dues of pilotage, when a pilot shall have been employed, or those of quayage (wharfage) or light money, whenever these dues are paid in the same circumstances by the citizens or subjects of the country. It being, nevertheless, understood, that whenever the vessels belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties shall be within the jurisdiction of the other, they shall conform to the laws and regulations concerning navigation, and the places and ports into which it may be permitted

cernant la navigation et les places ou ports dans lesquels on peut aborder, qui sont en vigueur a l'égard des nations les plus favorisées, et il sera permis aux officiers de douane dans les districts desquels les dits vaisseaux se trouvent, de les visiter, de restes aborder et de prendre telles précautions qu'il peut être nécessaires pour prévenir tout commerce illicite pendant que les mêmes vaisseaux restent dans l'enceinte de cette même juridiction.

ARTICLE HUITIEME.

Il est aussi convenu, que les vaisseaux de l'une des parties contractantes, étant entrés dans les ports de l'autre, ils pourront se borner a ne décharger qu'une partie de leur cargaison selon que le capitaine ou propriétaire le desire, et qu'ils pourront s'en aller librement avec le reste de la cargaison sans payer de droits, impôts, ou charges quelconques, que pour la partie qui aura été mise a terre, et qui sera marquée et biffée sur la liste ou le manifeste contenant l'énumération des effets que le vaisseau aura dû apporter, laquelle liste devra toujours être présentée en entier a la douane au lieu ou le vaisseau aura abordé. Il ne sera rien payé pour la partie de la cargaison que le vaisseau aura emportée, et avec laquelle il pourra continuer sa route pour un ou plusieurs autres ports du même pays dans lesquels l'entrée est permise aux vaisseaux des nations les plus favorisées, et y disposer du reste de sa cargaison, en payant les droits qui y sont attachés; ou bien il pourra s'en aller avec la cargaison qui lui reste pour les ports de quelque autre pays. Il est, cependant, entendu, que les droits, impôts, ou charges quelconques, qui sont payables pour le vaisseau même doivent être acquittés dans le premier port ou il rompt le chargement et en décharge une partie et qu'aucuns droits ou impositions pareils ne seront demandés de nouveau dans les ports du même pays, ou le dit vaisseau pourrait vouloir entrer après a moins, que les nationaux ne soient sujets a quelques droits ultérieurs pour le même cas.

ARTICLE NEUVIEME.

Les citoyens et sujets de l'une des parties contractantes jouiront dans les ports de l'autre, tant pour leur vaisseau que pour leur marchandises, de tous les droits et facilités d'entrepôt dont jouissent les nations les plus favorisées dans les mêmes ports.

ARTICLE DIXIEME.

Au cas que quelque vaisseau appartenant a l'un des deux Etats, ou a leur citoyens et sujets, aura échoué, fait naufrage ou souffert quelque autre dommage sur les côtes de la domination de l'une des deux parties contractantes, il sera donné toute aide et assistance aux personnes naufragées, ou qui se trouvent en danger, et il leur sera accordé des passeports pour assurer leur retour dans leur patrie. Les navires et marchandises naufragés, ou leur provenu, si les effets eussent été vendus, étant réclamés dans l'an et jour par les propriétaires, ou leurs ayant cause, seront restitués en payant les mêmes frais du sauvement conformément aux lois et coutumes des deux nations que payeraient les nations aux dans le même cas. Les gouvernements respectifs veilleront a ce que les compagnies qui sont ou pourront être instituées pour sauver les personnes et effets naufragés ne se permettent point de vexations ou actes arbitraires.

to enter, which are in force with regard to the citizens or subjects of the country; (b) and it shall be lawful for the officers of the customs in the district where the said vessels may be, to visit them, to remain on board, and to take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent all illicit commerce while such vessels remain within the said jurisdiction.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

It is also agreed, that the vessels of one of the contracting parties, entering the ports of the other, shall be permitted to discharge a part only of their cargoes, whenever the captain or owner shall desire so to do, and they shall be allowed to depart freely with the remainder, without paying any duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, except on that part which shall have been landed, and which shall be marked and noted (cancelled) on the list or manifest containing the enumeration of the merchandise which the vessel ought to have on board, and which list ought always to be presented, without reservation, to the officers of the customs at the place where the vessel shall have arrived; and nothing shall be paid on the part of the cargo which the vessel takes away; and the said vessel may proceed therewith to any other port or ports in the same country, into which vessels of the most favored nations are permitted to enter, and there dispose of the same; (c) or the said vessel may depart therewith to the ports of any other country. It is, however, understood, that the duties, imposts, or charges, which are payable on the vessel itself, ought to be paid at the first port where it breaks bulk and discharges a part of the cargo, and that no such duties or impositions shall be again demanded in the ports of the same country where the said vessel may thereafter enter, except the inhabitants of the country be subjected to further duties in the same circumstances.

ARTICLE NINTH.

The citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties, shall enjoy in the ports of the other, as well for their vessels as for their merchandise, all the rights and privileges of entrepot, which are enjoyed by the most favored nations in the same ports.

ARTICLE TENTH.

In case any vessel, belonging to either of the two states, or to their citizens or subjects, shall be stranded, shipwrecked, or have suffered any other damage on the coasts under the dominion of either of the parties, all aid and assistance shall be given to the persons shipwrecked, or who may be in danger thereof, and passports shall be granted them to return to their own country. The ships and merchandise wrecked, or the proceeds thereof, if the effects be sold, being claimed in a year and a day, by the owners, or their attorney, shall be restored on paying the same costs of salvage, conformably to the laws and usages of the two

(b) [This is also an erroneous translation. The phrase of the French original is, "a l'égard des nations les plus favorisées"—which means, not "with regard to the citizens or subjects of the country;" but, with regard to the most favored nations. Ed. Nat. Reg.]

(c) [Several words of the original, in this place, have not been inserted in the translation. The French passage is, "et y disposer du reste de sa cargaison en payant les droits qui y sont attachés;" so that after the words, in the English, "and there dispose of the same," the words, on paying the duties which are there imposed, ought to be added. Ed. Nat. Reg.]

ARTICLE ONZIEME.

Il est convenu que les vaisseaux que arrivent directement des Etats Unis a un port de la domination de sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege, ou des pays de sa dite Majeste, en Europe, a un port des Etats Unis, et qui sont pourvus d'un certificat de sante donne par l'officier competent a cet egard du port d'ou le vaisseau est sorti et assurant qu'aucune maladie maligne ou contagieuse n'existait dans ce port, ne seront soumis a une necessaire pour la visite de l'officier de sante du port ou les vaisseaux est arrives, apres laquelle il sera permis au vaisseau d'entrer immediatement et de decharger sa cargaison; bien entendu toutefois qu'il n'y ait eu personne abord du vaisseau qui s'este trouve attaque pendant le voyage d'une maladie maligne ou contagieuse, et que la contree d'ou vient le vaisseau ne soit pas a cette epoque si generalement regardee comme infectee ou suspecte; qu'on ait eue obligee de donner auparavant une ordonnance par laquelle tous les vaisseaux qui viendraient de ce pays seraient regardes comme suspects et soumis a la quarantaine.

ARTICLE DOUZIEME.

Le Traite d'Amitie et de Commerce, conclu a Paris, en 1783, par les Plenipotentiaires des Etats Unis et de sa Majeste le Roi de Suede, est renouvele et mis en vigueur par le present Traite, pour tout ce qui est contenu dans les articles deux, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dixsept, dixhuit, dixneuf, vingtun, vingt deux, vingt trois, et vingt cinq du dit traite, ainsi que les articles separes un, deux, quatre et cinq, qui furent signes le meme jour par les memes Plenipotentiaires, et les articles designes seront regardees comme ayant force et vigueur tout comme s'ils etaient ici inseris mot a mot; bien entendu, que les stipulations contenues dans les articles precites, seront toujours censees ne rien changer aux conventions precedemment conclues avec d'autres nations amies et allies.

ARTICLE TRIZIEME.

Vu l'eloignement des pays respectifs des deux hautes parties contractantes et l'incertitude qui en resulte sur les divers evenemens qui peuvent avoir lieu, il est convenu qu'un batiment marchand appartenant a l'une des parties contractantes et se trouvant destine pour un port qui serait suppose bloque au moment du depart de ce batiment, ne sera cependant pas capture ou condamne pour avoir essaye une premiere fois d'entrer dans le dit port, a moins qu'il ne puisse etre prouve que le dit batiment ait pu et du apprendre, en route, que l'etat de blocus de la place en question continuait: mais les batimens qui, apres avoir ete renvoyes une fois, essayeraient pendant le meme voyage d'entrer une seconde fois dans le meme port ennemi, durant la continuation du blocus, se trouveront alors sujets a etre detenus et condamnes.

ARTICLE QUATORZIEME.

Le present Traite, des qu'il aura ete ratifie par le President des Etats Unis par et avec l'avis et

nations, which the citizens or subjects of the country would pay in the same circumstances. The respective governments shall watch over the companies which are or may be instituted for saving shipwrecked persons and property, that vexations and abuses may not take place.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

It is agreed that vessels arriving direct from the United States, at a port under the dominion of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, or from the ports of his said Majesty in Europe, at a port of the United States, furnished with a certificate of health from the competent health officer of the port whence they took their departure, certifying that no malignant or contagious disease existed at that port, shall not be subjected to any other quarantine than such as shall be necessary for the visit of the health officer of the port at which they may have arrived; but shall, after such visit, be permitted immediately to enter and discharge their cargoes: provided always, that there may not be found any person on board, who has been, during the voyage, afflicted with a malignant or contagious disease, and that the country from which the vessel comes may not be so generally regarded at the time as infected, or suspected, that it has been previously necessary to issue a regulation by which all vessels coming from that country are regarded as suspected, and subjected to quarantine.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

The treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded at Paris, in 1783, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, and of His Majesty the King of Sweden, is renewed and put in force by the present treaty, in respect to all which is contained in the second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twenty first, twenty second, twenty third, and twenty fifth articles of the said treaty, as well as the separate articles one, two, four, and five, which were signed the same day by the same plenipotentiaries; and the articles specified shall be considered to have as full force and vigor as if they were inserted word for word: provided, nevertheless, that the stipulations contained in the articles above mentioned shall always be considered as making no change in the conventions previously concluded with other friendly and allied nations.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

Considering the distance of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty that results therefrom in relation to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel, belonging to one of the contracting parties, and destined to a port supposed to be blockaded at the time of her departure, shall not, however, be captured or condemned for having a first time attempted to enter the said port, unless it may be proved that the said vessel could and ought to have learned, on her passage, that the place in question continued to be in a state of blockade. But vessels which, after having been once turned away, shall attempt a second time, during the same voyage, to enter the same port of the enemy, while the blockade continues, shall be liable to detention and condemnation.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

The present Treaty, when the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States,

le consentement du Senat, et par Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege, restera en vigueur et sera obligatoire pour les Etats Unis et Sa Majeste le Roi de Suede et de Norvege, pendant l'espace de huit ans, a compter de l'echange des ratifications; et celles-ci seront echangees dans huit mois apres la signature de ce Traite, et plutot si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les Plenipotentiaires respectifs ont signe le present Traite, et y ont appose le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait a Stockholm, le quatre Septembre, l'an de Grace mil huit cent seize.

JONA. RUSSELL,
Le Comte D'ENGERSTROM,
Le Comte A. G. DE MORNER.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, with the exception of the three articles above referred to, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

From the Columbian (Boston) Centinel, of 2d January, 1819.

TRIAL OF THE PIRATES.

In our last we mentioned that the trial of the five pirates, before the circuit court of the United States, now in term, had resulted in the conviction of John Williams, John Peter Rog, Francis Frederick, and Niles Peterson Fogelgreen; and in the acquittal of Nathaniel White, alias Nathaniel White Glass—Glass is, however, held in custody to answer to other indictments against him for offences in the same transaction; but his trial thereon is postponed until May next.

On Wednesday morning the convicted prisoners were brought into court, when Mr. Blake, the district attorney, after reciting the trial and conviction, moved the court in a very impressive manner, that sentence of death be pronounced on them. The prisoners were then severally asked what they had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon them; when Williams addressed the court for about half an hour—giving a minute history of his life, in which he stated his having been born in Vermont, near the Canada border; having been brought up in Montreal, part of the time in a lawyer's office; and that he had since followed a seaman's life.—In narrating the transactions of the mutiny on board the Plattsburg, he asserted his innocence of the murders, which he declared were perpetrated by Strommer, and others of the crew, who are not in custody; but admitted his participation in the piracy and plunder of the vessel. At the close of his harangue, he declared that White (alias Glass) had no hand in the murders. The other prisoners, except Rog, who is a Dane, and does not speak English intelligibly, also gave some account of themselves, and of the particulars of the mutiny, in which, though they attempted to exo-

by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, shall continue in force, and be obligatory on the United States and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, for the term of eight years from the exchange of the ratifications; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in eight months from the signature of this treaty, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, and have thereunto set the seal of their arms.

Done at Stockholm, the fourth day of September, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

JONA. RUSSELL,
Le Comte D'ENGERSTROM,
Le Comte A. G. DE MORNER.

nerate themselves from the murders, they charge their fellows with activity in them.

The honorable Judge Story, after remarking that nothing which they had said lessened the justice of their conviction, and was so contradictory as not to be entitled to any attention, exhorted them to a review of their lives, and a sincere repentance of their crimes, before the few days they had to live had closed upon them; and then, in a very impressive manner, pronounced the sentence of the law, that they be hanged by the neck, as pirates, until they are dead; and that the sentence be executed on them on Thursday, the 21st of January current, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

A full account of the trial being now preparing for the press of Messrs. Russell and Gardner, we shall merely give an outline of the horrid transaction, as narrated by Stephen B. Onion, and Edward Sanmerson, two of the crew of the Plattsburg, who were admitted as witnesses in behalf of the government. They stated that the schooner Plattsburg, owned at Baltimore, sailed from that port about the 1st July, 1816, bound to Smyrna, having on board 600 bags of coffee, a few other articles, and about 42,000 dollars in specie: that the schooner was commanded by Wm. Hatchett; that Thomas Baynard was the supercargo, Frederick E. Yeizer, first mate, Stephen B. Onion, 2d mate; with seven men before the mast, of whom were the five persons on trial. "That at the moment of their sailing from the capes (we now copy from the Patriot) there had been a dispute between the master and John Williams, one of the defendants, which however was soon quieted. They pursued their voyage until the 22d July, when, being off the island of Madeira, an attempt was made, in which Williams was the chief agent, to poison the master, mate, and supercargo, but owing to some derangement in the plan, it failed. A day or two after they made the Western

Islands, and then it was proposed to seize on the officers as they were taking an observation of the sun, and embark them into the boat, that they might land on one of the islands. For this purpose Williams carried a cord in his bosom to bind the captain, but the hearts of his associates failing them, he desisted from the project.

"On the 24th day of July, at midnight, being then about 100 miles from land, blowing very strong, a cry was made from the fore-castle by Rog or Williams, that there was a sail under the bow; upon which the mate and 2d mate ran forward, when the mate was knocked down by one of the mutineers; about the same time the 2d mate received a blow, which he supposed at first might be caused by the flapping of the jib, but he was directly after seized by Williams, who exclaimed, "here is one of the damned rascals." The captain making his appearance at this instant, Williams left his hold on Onion, and attacked him. Onion directly made for the cabin and concealed himself in the bread locker, whence he heard the crew call upon the supercargo in an angry tone to repair immediately on deck.

"Sammerson, who was stated to have been until this time below in his birth, was ordered on deck, saw the supercargo, Mr. Baynard, lying on his back apparently dead. In a few moments Williams, Rog, and Peterson, came down into the cabin in search of Onion. Immediately a consultation was held whether his life should be spared; it was finally determined that it should be spared, provided he should take an oath of fidelity; and he was thus admitted a member of this nefarious fraternity. Strommer, one of the crew, was then appointed master, Williams mate, and Onion was continued as before. On the succeeding morning the specie was brought on deck and divided by hats and tin pots, about \$3000 to a share, of which Onion was directed, and did consent, to receive his proportion. A second consultation was held, and it was decided that they should shape their course for Norway. Onion was employed to alter the invoices and letters, consigning the cargo to a Mr. Myers, of Hamburg. Williams altered the log-book to correspond.

"Shortly after their arrival at Norway, Onion, Williams, Rog, and Sammerson, left the schooner, after dividing the clothes of the murdered men, and took passage for Copenhagen, where they purchased merchandise, with intent to appear as traders; but suspicious circumstances unfolding themselves, directions were given for their apprehension, which was accordingly done. A part of the specie and coffee, with the vessel, have been recovered.

"The prisoners on trial, with others of the crew, arrived within this district in November last, in the Hornet, despatched by the President for this purpose. The circuit court being then in session, the grand jury were called in, and they preferred five bills against these defendants for the murder of William Hatchett, the master, of Frederick Euglehardt Yeizer, mate, and Thomas Baynard, supercargo, a fourth for piracy, and a fifth for revolt. The prisoners were tried on the indictment for murder of Thomas Baynard.

"The defence set up by their counsel rested on three points: 1st. That there was no proof of the death of the master, mate, and supercargo; 2d. That convictions ought not to be had upon the sole testimony of accomplices; and 3d. That

neither of the prisoners, and especially White, had been identified as principals in the death of Baynard."

MAIL ROBBERIES.

From a Baltimore paper of the 4th January, 1819.

It will be recollected that we gave a few days since an account of the loss of the mail between this place and Washington. Yesterday two negro men were committed to the jail of Baltimore county on the charge of having robbed it. The circumstances, as related to us, are as follow: the careless driver, it appears, lost the mail bag out of the stage, which was found by the two negro men above mentioned. It appears doubtful whether they knew what it was when they found it, as they appear, we are told, to be very ignorant slaves. They contrived, however, to make their way into it by the aid of a knife, and finding it contained letters, they contrived to open these also, took from them about \$2,800, in bank bills, and then burnt the letters and the mail bag. We understand about \$2,000 of the money has been recovered: what has become of the remainder is not yet known.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

From a Fayetteville (N. C.) paper, of 31st December, 1818.

Was brought to town last evening, in irons, from Lumberton, Easley Bolan, and committed to the jail of this county, on a charge of robbing the mail of the United States. Several halves of hundred dollar bills were found in his possession, which, with a variety of other circumstances, leaves but little doubt of his guilt.

Bolan had, for a considerable time, been the mail carrier between this place and Lumberton, on which line the robbery was committed. It is presumed he will be sent to Raleigh in order to stand his trial at the Federal Court. There have been several robberies of the southern mail in the course of last summer, and very lately, of which it is highly probable that this man, and others concerned with him, were the perpetrators.

HARBORING DESERTERS.

It is stated in a Portland paper, that Captain Samuel Stoddard, Jr. of Hingham, has been convicted of knowingly entering on board his vessel, as one of his crew, a deserter from the United States service; and has been sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, and to be imprisoned for one month.

WANTON AND INHUMAN MURDER.

From a Charleston paper, of the 23d Dec. 1818.

James W. Gadsden, Esq. a citizen of the most mild and amiable deportment, was inhumanly murdered, about 9 o'clock on Monday evening last, in the centre of our city, while returning home from a visit to a friend. Two men, Michael and Martin Toohey, brothers, have been committed to jail, charged with the perpetration of this diabolical act. The reports are various as to the manner in which the deed was done. The accused were returning home from a military parade; and Mr. Gadsden fell, under several wounds inflicted by bayonets. We forbear to say more. A jury of their country must decide upon their fate, and to the decision of that tribunal we leave them.

Mr. Gadsden, who has been thus torn from the

bosom of a beloved family, has left behind him an agonized wife and eight children, wrung to the heart with distress and wretchedness.

Mr. Daniel McDowall, a young gentleman who interfered on the occasion, was also severely wounded; but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—
MARK HIM!

From the Delaware Watchman.

At a court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery, held at New Castle, for the County of New Castle, for the December term, 1818.

JOHN ROBINSON, now, or formerly, a resident of Mill Creek Hundred, in the county of New Castle, was indicted, tried, and convicted of passing a counterfeit three dollar note, upon the Farmer's Bank of the State of Delaware, payable at the Wilmington Branch—and thereupon, was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of \$500 and be imprisoned and kept in solitary confinement for the space of three months; and that he should forever wear the letter F, made of scarlet cloth, sewed on the outside of his garment, on the back between his shoulders, of at least six inches square; and that it should be the duty of any constable within this state, as often as he should see the said John Robinson in the state, without such badge, to apprehend him and take him before some justice of the peace, who should, on proof thereof made, order the same or some other constable, to give him, the said John Robinson, ten lashes on his bare back, well laid on; and if any constable or justice should refuse or neglect so to do, he should be indicted, and fined any sum not less than 20 dollars, nor more than 100 dollars, with costs—and the said John Robinson was committed to the custody of the Sheriff, until the fine and costs of prosecution should be paid, and the punishment inflicted.

MISCELLANY.

MR. OGILVIE—LATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

On Friday evening last, (says a London paper of the 16th of November last,) Mr. Ogilvie delivered his second Discourse at the Surrey Institution. It was on the causes which have checked and circumscribed the influence of oratory in modern times; a subject on which he displayed much ingenuity of argument and felicity of illustration. His style is perspicuous, though highly embellished, and his mode of delivery very energetic and impressive. He was listened to throughout with the most profound attention, and received repeated testimonies of decided approbation from a numerous audience.

LOVE AND MADNESS.

From a London paper of the 16th November, 1818.

Above five thousand French women, of all ages and descriptions, followed the British army to Calais: the unmarried ones, who formed no inconsiderable portion, were sent back to their respective communes. The municipal authorities had prohibited the sale of all spirituous liquors in the harbor: not the slightest disturbance occurred at the embarkation of the troops. A young and interesting female was discovered in male attire, endeavoring to pass on ship board with the soldiers. On examination, it came out that she belonged to a respectable family, and that to per-

sonal attractions she added the acquirements of education, but that she had not been able to withstand the temptations of an illicit intercourse with a private soldier: her grief and agony exceeded all description when she found that, notwithstanding her supplications and remonstrances, she was not allowed to continue her route. Orders were issued to reconduct her to her family; but at the time in which the letter containing this account left Calais she was in a state of delirium.

TRIAL BY JURY AND LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

A Paris paper of the 23d of October, 1818, contains the following article, which will be interesting to the friends of freedom:

The counsellor Cottu is on his return to Paris from a journey which he made to England, by direction of the government, for the purpose of collecting information respecting the Jury, and the laws relative to the liberty of the Press. He has been absent six months, and he has collected, it is said, very precious materials.

AMERICAN GRATITUDE.

A subscription has been opened by the citizens of New-York, for a piece of plate, with suitable devices, to be presented to William Willshire, the English consul at Mogadore, as a testimony of their admiration and gratitude for his prompt and zealous benevolence in redeeming from slavery and restoring to their country, Capt. James Riley, and five of his companions, citizens of America.

THE FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS PRIZE,

Drawn in the Pennsylvania State Lottery on New Year's day, is owned by a Mr. Geo. Kenney, of Baltimore. During the late war, Kenney, we learn, deserted from the British force under Admiral Cockburn, and some time afterwards enlisted in the American army. With a part of the proceeds of the sale of his bounty lands he purchased the ticket which drew the prize above-mentioned.

A MAMMOTH CAKE.

A Mrs. Poppleton respectfully informed the public of New York lately, that she had prepared a rich New Year's Cake, 38 inches in diameter, and weighing 150 lbs. [This is certainly not a pound cake.]

FEMALE HUMANITY WITHOUT LOVE.

From the Georgia Journal.

Col. ARBUCKLE, commandant of Fort Gadsden on the Appalachicola, observes in a letter to the Editors, of the 1st inst. that "but few of the hostile Indians have surrendered of late, owing (as I believe) in a great measure to their having received information, that the Spanish government will again have possession of the Floridas.

"Duncan McTimmon is here—Milly, the Prophet Francis's daughter, says she saved his life, or used such influence as she possessed to that effect, from feelings of humanity alone, and that she would have rendered the same service to any other white man similarly circumstanced—she is therefore not disposed to accept of his offer of matrimony, which has been made as an acknowledgment of gratitude. The donation presented through me (by the citizens of Milledgeville) to Milly, has been delivered, and she manifested a considerable degree of thankfulness for their kindness."

A DIAMOND OF GOOD WATER.

From the New-York Gazette.

It would render us subject to an accusation of neglect of duty, not to notice a valuable Diamond which has been recently shipped at this port for France, and which has been the subject of much conversation in the upper circles. The report is, and we presume it cannot be contradicted, that a Diamond was shipped on board the Comet, for Havre, a few days since, valued at 80,000 dollars, and that a respectable house has effected insurance on it to that amount. It is supposed, from the high channel through which this precious stone has passed, that it is the property of Joseph Bonaparte. The report of its having been taken on the high seas by a Baltimore privateer, is too ridiculous to gain credit.

INDIAN JEWS.

A Mr. Adair, who, prior to the revolutionary war, resided forty years among the Indians of our country, when their manners and customs had not been so much corrupted and changed as they have been since by their intercourse with the whites, published, in 1775, a work, in which he adduces twenty-three arguments and observations, to prove that the American Indians are descendants of the ancient Jews. The following is their order in the book:—

Argument 1. Their division into tribes, -	page 15
2. Their worship of Jehovah, -	13
3. Their notion of Theocracy, -	32
4. Their belief in the ministrations of angels, -	35
5. Their language and dialects, -	37
6. Their manner of counting time, -	74
7. The Prophets and High Priests, -	80
8. Their festivals, fasts and religious rites, -	94
9. Their daily sacrifice, -	115
10. Their ablutions and anointings, -	120
11. Their laws of uncleanness, -	123
12. Their abstinence from unclean things, -	130
13. Their marriages, divorces, and punishment of adultery, -	138
14. Their several punishments, -	146
15. Their cities of refuge, -	153
16. Their purifications, and ceremonies preparatory to war, -	159
17. Their ornaments, -	169
18. Their manner of curing the sick, -	172
19. Their burial of the dead, -	177
20. Their mourning for the dead, -	186
21. Their raising seed to a deceased brother, -	187
22. Their choice of name adapted to their circumstances and the times, -	190
23. Their own traditions, the accounts of our English writers, and the testimonies which the Spanish and other authors have given concerning the primitive inhabitants of Peru and Mexico. -	149

VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES.

From Prussia, under date of Berlin, Oct. 30, 1818.

The King, our august Sovereign, has ordered the yearly sum of \$12,000 in gold, for five years, to be paid to Baron Humboldt, to enable him to travel to the Indian Peninsula, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago, to continue his researches in that quarter of the world. There is nothing political in this transaction, any more than when he was descending the Spanish mines, or climbing the sides of the Andes.

FROM AFRICA.

Intelligence has been received from the exploring expedition in the interior of Africa, under Maj. Gray. They reached Galam in seven weeks from Cayai, with the loss of Mr. Burton and one soldier, and were to remain there till the end of the rains.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

The king of France had convoked the legislative chambers for November 30. Of the 55 newly elected members of the chamber of deputies, 40 are known to be decidedly ministerial. Among the opposition are Manuel, Bedach, and La Fayette. Terneux is elected in Paris, in opposition to Benjamin Constant. The French funds had been rapidly recovering from the depression previously experienced. The king of Prussia left Paris November 3, having been detained two days by indisposition. The emperor Alexander arrived at Paris October 28, visited the king, and departed the same day. It was said the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle would break up November 24.

CHILE.

The schooner Midas, capt. Dickerson, has arrived at Baltimore from Coquimbo, with copper. She sailed thence on the 27th of November, 1818. Accounts were received at Coquimbo, that on the 6th September the Royalists had evacuated Concepcion, after blowing up the fortifications, &c. An illumination took place on the occasion. The expedition that had been fitting out at Valparaiso against Concepcion, had, in consequence, turned their attention to Lima, with redoubled vigor, and intended shortly sailing.

An embargo had been laid at Valparaiso, and orders for enforcing it at Coquimbo had just arrived, when the Midas immediately got under way and swept out, giving information to several vessels, who did the same. Director O'Higgins was at Valparaiso, superintending the fitting out of the expedition, consisting of the following vessels, under Admiral Blanco—San Martin, 64 guns, formerly the Cumberland ship, Indiaman—the Lautaro, 54 guns—the Coquimbo 20, formerly the Avon, of Boston—the Araucanian 18, formerly the Columbus, of New-York—the Eagle 18, a prize taken from the Spaniards—the Mayo 16, formerly the Ariel, of Baltimore—the Santiago 14, formerly the Lancaster Witch—3 gun boats, several other armed vessels, besides a number of transports. General San Martin was at Mendoza, on his way to Santiago, with a reinforcement, money, &c.

Congress of the United States.

SENATE.

Monday, January 4.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, the committee on the post-office and post-roads were instructed to inquire into the expediency of empowering the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the mail of the United States in steam boats.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his private secretary:

To the Senate of the United States:

I lay before the Senate a report from the Se-

cretary of State, accompanied with a copy of a letter from governor Rabun, which was not communicated on a former occasion from that department.

JAMES MONROE.

January 4, 1819.

The message and accompanying documents were read, and four hundred copies thereof ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tichenor submitted a motion to call on the Secretary of War for a statement of the effective force of the military establishment; a statement of the different posts and garrisons, the number of troops in each; also the number of artilleers, the number and calibre of the ordnance at each post, &c.

Mr. Mellen submitted a motion to instruct the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of surrounding the Capitol square with a stone side walk, to be completed before the next meeting of Congress.

The motions submitted by Mr. Noble, and by Mr. Tait, on the 30th ultimo, were respectively taken up and agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States, and the appointment of circuit judges—the following motion made by Mr. Barbour, when the subject was up before, being still under consideration:

Resolved, That the bill be recommitted to the committee that brought it in, with instructions so to amend it as to abolish the circuit courts and transfer their jurisdiction to the district courts, to authorize an appeal directly from such courts to the supreme court, and to enlarge the right of appeal by reducing the amount on which that right may be exercised."

After considerable discussion, this motion was decided in the negative, as follows:

For the motion—Messrs. Barbour, Dickerson, Loeck, Macon, Roberts, Sanford, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Williams, of Mississippi.—11.

Against it—Messrs. Burrill, Daggett, Eaton, Edwards, Fremontin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson, King, Leake, Mellen, Morrill, Morrow, Otis, Palmer, Storers, Tait, Talbot, Tichenor, Van Dyke, Williams, of Tenn.—23.

Tuesday, January 5.

Mr. Sanford, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred the memorial of the governors of the New York Hospital, reported a bill "to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen;" which was read.

Mr. Goldsborough, from the committee of claims, to whom was referred the bills from the other house, for the relief of Dr. Mottram Ball, and for the relief of Thomas B. Farish, reported them with amendments.

The President communicated to the Senate a letter from Benjamin H. Latrobe, late surveyor of the public buildings, in explanation of his plans, in reply to a part of the report of the present architect, &c. which was read, referred to the committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Otis gave notice that he should on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill in addition to the act to promote the progress of the useful arts.

The bills from the other house, for the relief of Harold Smyth, for the relief of Samuel T. Hooker, for the relief of Sampson S. King, to authorize the payment, in certain cases, of lost treasury notes, and the bill to empower the territory of Michigan to send a delegate to congress, were severally read the second time and variously referred.

The motions submitted yesterday by Mr. Mellen and Mr. Tichenor, were respectively taken up and agreed to.

The report of the committee of claims unfavorable to the petition of James H. Clark, a purser in the navy, was taken up, and

On motion of Mr. Storer, the report was reversed, and recommitted to the committee of claims.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to organize anew the courts of the United States, and for the appointment of circuit judges.

Much time was bestowed in filling the numerous blanks in this bill and maturing its details; and, before it was gone through, The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, January 6.

Mr. Goldsborough, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Jacob Whetzell, who prayed compensation for opening, of his own accord and at his private expense, a road from Brookeville in Franklin county, (Inda.) to Fort Harrison on the Wabash.

The President communicated a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th ultimo, requiring information relative to the effect of an act to suspend for a limited time the sale or forfeiture of lands upon the receipts into the Treasury, and the probable effect of continuing it in force for one year.

The bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and the bill further to extend the judicial system of the United States, were reported by Mr. Burrill, from the judiciary committee, the former with, the latter without, amendments.

Mr. Otis, agreeably to notice, obtained leave, and introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the United States to cases arising under the law relating to patents, which was read.

The Senate made some further progress in the bill to provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States, and the subject was postponed to to-morrow.

Thursday, January 7.

Mr. Hanson presented (on the 8th instant) the memorial of Robert Sewall, of this city, praying compensation for a house, which, with the furniture therein, was destroyed by the British invading army, in 1814, in consequence of having been converted into a military fortress; and the petition was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Williams, of Tenn. from the military committee, directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for clothing the army of the country in domestic manufactures, reported against the expediency of making any provision by law on that subject.

The bills to incorporate the Medical Society and Provident Association, the bill authorizing the corporation of Washington to make certain streets, and the Rockville Road bill, were severally read a second time, and referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States to cases arising out of the law of patents, was read a second time.

The bill to establish a supreme court, &c. &c. was again debated, as it has been, ably, for two days past.

A motion had been made by Mr. Roberts, to recommit the bill, with instructions, in lieu of the

present bill, to provide for the appointment of two additional district judges for the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, who shall, with the district judges now in commission, hold the circuit courts in those states, with the jurisdiction now possessed by those courts.

On the question to agree to this motion, it was decided in the negative, yeas 9, nays 29.

A motion was then made by Mr. Roberts, to recommit the bill to the judiciary committee, with instructions to provide in the bill for the appointment of two additional justices of the supreme court, and so to alter the present division of the United States into circuits, as to provide for the more speedy administration of justice in the states of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Before deciding this motion, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 4.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, reported a bill for the relief of Malcolm Bennett.

Mr. Pleasants, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Thomas Shields.

Mr. P. from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the purchase of live oak timber for building small vessels of war.

These bills were severally twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill explanatory of the act authorizing the sale of certain lots in the City of Washington, (the public lots on Pennsylvania Avenue) and it was referred to a select committee.

The speaker laid before the house the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

*Treasury Department, }
January 1, 1819. }*

Sir—I have the honor to transmit a statement of the exports of the United States, during the year ending the 30th September, 1818, amounting in value, in articles of

Domestic Produce and Manufacture, to

73,854,437

Foreign ditto do

19,426,696

\$93,281,133

Which articles appear to have been exported to the following countries, viz.

	Domestic.	Foreign.
To the Northern countries of Europe	1,554,259	1,081,424
To the dominions of the Netherlands	4,192,776	3,022,711
Of Great Britain	44,425,532	2,392,230
Of France	10,566,738	3,283,791
Of Spain	4,589,651	2,967,252
Of Portugal	2,550,019	248,158
The Hanse Towns & ports of Germany	2,250,002	1,073,491
All others	3,515,355	4,915,589

Dollars, 73,854,437 19,426,696

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The letter, with its enclosures, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Palmer, of New York, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what provisions are necessary to be made more effectually to enforce the payment of duties on goods, &c. imported by land from the British

provinces in America, into the United States: also, that the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the 4th section of a law of congress, passed the 3d day of March, 1817, that the provisions therein contained shall apply only to steam boats on Lake Champlain, that are employed wholly in the transportation of passengers and their baggage, and that the said section shall not extend to authorize the entry of any goods, &c. except passengers' baggage, in any district other than the one into which they are to be landed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of New Hampshire, the Secretary of War was directed to lay before the house any information in his possession respecting the adjustment and payment of the claim of the friendly Creek Indians, made in consideration of their treaty with the United States, of August 9, 1814.

The engrossed bill, authorizing the corporation of the city of Washington to cut streets through certain public reservations; the engrossed bill to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the public offices in the city of Washington; the engrossed resolution authorizing a distribution of the number of Seybert's Statistics, subscribed for by congress; and the engrossed bill to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate. [The house divided on the latter, which passed by a vote of 58 to 43.]

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe, his secretary:

To the House of Representatives of the U. S.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, requesting "me to lay before it the proceedings which have been had under the act, entitled 'An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States,' specifying the number of ships that have been put on the stocks, and of what class, and the quantity and kind of materials which have been procured, in compliance with the provisions of said act, and also the sums of money which have been paid out of the fund created by the said act, and for what objects; and likewise the contracts which have been entered into, in execution of the said act, on which moneys may not yet have been advanced;" I transmit a report from the acting Secretary of the Navy, together with a communication from the board of navy commissioners, which, with the documents accompanying it, comprehends all the information required by the House of Representatives.

JAMES MONROE.

December 31, 1818.

The message, with its enclosures, was ordered to be printed.

Another message was also received from the President of the United States, enclosing the following report from the Secretary of War:

The Secretary of War, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th instant, "requesting the President of the United States to cause to be laid before this house, if, in his opinion, the same should not be inconsistent with the public interest, copies of the correspondence, if any, between the Department of War and the governor of Georgia, in answer to the letter of the latter to the former, da-

ted on the 1st of June of the present year, communicated to this house on the 12th instant; and also the correspondence, if any, between the Department of War and general Andrew Jackson, in answer to the letter of the latter, of the date of the 7th of May, 1818, also communicated to this house on the 12th instant," has the honor to transmit an extract of a letter written by major Vandeventer, chief clerk, Department of War, in reply to general Jackson's letter of the 7th of May, 1818, and to state that no letter was written by this Department to the governor of Georgia, in answer to his letter of the 1st of June, 1818.

Department of War, J. C. CALHOUN.
Dec. 30, 1818.

The President of the United States.

Extract of a letter from major C. Vandeventer, chief clerk, to major general Andrew Jackson, dated

"Department of War, June 2, 1818.

"Your letters of the 7th of April, one without date, and of the 26th of April, are received.

"The President of the United States and the Secretary of War are out of town. The former will return about the 15th instant, the latter not before the middle of next month. So soon as the President returns, your despatches, together with your orders to major Davis, commanding the arrest of captain Wright, and a copy of your letter to the governor of Georgia, in relation to the horrid and atrocious destruction of the Chehaw village, will be laid before him. In the mean time I am advised to communicate the "opinion" that the trial of captain Wright, by court martial, is decidedly preferable to a civil prosecution in the federal court."

Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Mercer, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to this house a copy of such instructions, if any, as may have been issued by his Department, in pursuance of the act of Congress of 1807, prohibiting the importation of slaves, to the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States, for the purpose of intercepting, on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, such vessels as have been engaged in the slave trade.

Mr. Mercer also submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house the number and names of the slave ships, if any, which have been seized and condemned within the United States for violation of the laws thereof against the importation of slaves, and if any negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, have been found on board such vessels, their number, and the disposition which has been made of them by the several state governments under whose jurisdiction they have fallen.

Mr. Strother moved to amend the resolution so as to direct a report to be made also of the number and names of the slave ships, if any, and the ports from which they had sailed, if they could be ascertained.

Mr. Floyd wished, also, that the names of the places where the vessels are owned should be added to that of the place whence they sailed.

Mr. Cobb desired to amend this resolve further, so as to require information by whom, as well as where, the vessels were owned.

These amendments were not objected to by Mr. Mercer, and were, as well as the original motion, all agreed to.

Tuesday, January 5.

Among the many petitions presented to the house this morning, were the following:

By Mr. Sergeant, from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the condemnation and sale of slaves, in execution of the provisions of the laws prohibiting their importation.

By Mr. Little, the memorial of sundry merchants of Baltimore, whose vessels were sunk for defence of the place during the late war, praying for compensation.

By the Speaker, a memorial from B. H. Latrobe, late surveyor of the public buildings, complaining of and protesting against some passages in the report of the present architect to Congress respecting the arch in the northern wing of the building.

Mr. Smith, of Md. reported, from the committee of ways and means, a bill for the relief of Jas. Gooding and Jas. Williams.

Mr. Pindall, from a select committee appointed at the last session, reported a bill to authorize the prosecution of suits in the nature of petitions of right and informations of instruction in cases in which the United States are concerned.

These bills were twice read and committed.

Mr. H. Nelson, from the judiciary committee, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Martha J. Cobb, widow of Elk. Cobb, who prays to be allowed the exclusive use of certain inventions made by her deceased husband, but never patented; which was concurred in.

Mr. Cobb, from a select committee, reported an amendment to the bill explanatory of the act for the sale of certain public lots; which, on motion of Mr. Smith, was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the daily hour of meeting of this house was directed to be, for the remainder of the session, eleven o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the committee on the public lands were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to vest in the Legislature of the state of Ohio power to sell the remaining 35 sections of land in the reservation at the Scioto Salt Works, and to apply the proceeds of the sale to the use of the state, as the said Legislature may deem most proper.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, the committee on so much of the President's Message as relates to the Militia, were instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what alteration or amendments to the laws of the United States, are necessary, to ensure an equitable enrolment and annual returns of the Militia of the respective states.

On motion of Mr. Smyth, the committee of commerce and manufactures were instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing the standard of weights and measures.

On motion of Mr. Sampson, the committee of ways and means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 5th section of the act laying a duty on imported salt, &c. so that the owner of every vessel above 20 tons, employed in the fisheries, shall receive an allowance of four dollars for each and every ton of such vessel's burden: Provided, that the allowance aforesaid, for any one vessel, for one season, shall not exceed 340 dollars.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Navy Department, accompanying a number

of copies of the Navy Register, for 1819; and a List, transmitted by the first comptroller of the Treasury, of those persons who have not rendered accounts for settlement within the year preceeding.

The committee of the whole having been discharged, on motion of Mr. Rich, from the further consideration of the bill to authorize the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Company to make the road as far as the city boundary, the same was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his private secretary, transmitting, for the information of the house, a copy of the convention with Spain, (ante, page 18,) and a copy of a letter from Don Luis de Onís, to the Secretary of State, in reply to the letter of the latter to the former, of the 30th November; and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, January 6.

On motion of Mr. Crowell,

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the sale of such townships of land in the Alabama territory, as have been returned by the surveyors as not, in their opinion, worth two dollars per acre, and consequently not surveyed or offered for sale.

The engrossed bill to authorize the President and Managers of the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Company to extend and make said road within the District, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The orders of the day being then announced, a motion was made by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, to take up, out of its turn, the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for 1819. This departure from the usual course of business requires the unanimous consent of the House. Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, objected, and the question was therefore not put.

Mr. Smith then moved to postpone all the orders of the day which preceded that bill, in order to take it up.

On this motion a short debate took place, in the course of which Messrs. Williams, of N. C. Mercer, Smith, Storrs, Tucker, Floyd and Read spoke. The result of the question was, by a small majority, to go into committee.

The bill in question embraces the following items of appropriation:

For subsistence, (in addition to 200,000 dollars already appropriated,) 506,600 dollars.

For forage for officers, 26,496 dollars.

For clothing, 400,000 dollars.

For bounties and premiums, 62,500 dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, 50,000 dollars.

For the quarter-master's department, 550,000 dollars.

For contingencies of the army, 60,000 dollars.

For arrearages, arising from a deficiency in the appropriation to pay outstanding claims, 100,000 dollars.

For fortifications, 500,000 dollars.

For making a survey of the water courses tributary to, and west of the Mississippi; also, those tributary to the same river, and north-west of the Ohio, 6,500 dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance department, 100,000 dollars.

For the armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, 375,000 dollars.

For arming and equipping the militia, 200,000 dollars.

For the erection and completion of arsenals, to wit: for completing the arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia, 50,000 dollars; for erecting a powder magazine at Frankford, near Philadelphia, 15,000 dollars; for completing the arsenal and other works at Watertown, near Boston, 20,000 dollars; for completing the arsenal and other works at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 5,000 dollars; for a levee round the arsenal at Watervliet, New York, 6,000 dollars; for building a powder magazine at Baton Rouge, 20,000 dollars.

For cannon, powder, and shot, to fulfil existing contracts; for mounting cannon, and for purchase of lead, 191,200 dollars.

To provide for the payment of the retained bounty, and the per diem travelling allowance of pay and subsistence to soldiers discharged from the army in the year 1819, 92,500 dollars.

For the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments for the War Department, 1,500 dollars.

For fuel, maps, plans, books, erection of quarters and other buildings, and for contingent expenses for the Academy at West Point, 35,640 dollars.

For marking and running the boundary line of the several cessions of land made by the Indians, 15,000 dollars.

For the payment of half pay pensions to widows and orphans, 200,000 dollars.

For the annual allowance to invalid pensioners of the United States, 368,039 dollars.

For the annual allowance to the revolutionary pensioners, under the law of March 18, 1818, 1,708,500 dollars.

For arrearages arising from a deficiency in the appropriation for paying the revolutionary pensions in the year, 1818, 139,400 dollars and 35 cents.

For the Indian department, including arrearages incurred by holding Indian treaties, 213,000 dollars.

For annuity to the Creek nation, under the treaty of 1802, 3,000 dollars.

The House having accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole, a debate arose, of a desultory but interesting character, occupying two or three hours, in the course of which Messrs. Clay, Barbour, Smith, of Md. Trimble, Tucker, Mercer, Williams, of N. C. Lowndes, Johnson, of Va. and Johnson, of Ky. bore a part.

The result of the debate was, that the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

After ordering some papers relative to one of the items of the bill to be printed, it was,

On motion of Mr. Mercer,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House the present strength and distribution of the Army of the United States, and to subjoin to such report the number and value of the extra days' labor performed by the several detachments thereof, respectively, in the year ending on the 30th day of October last, upon roads or other objects of fatigue duty, together with a statement of such objects, if any there are, of a similar nature, to which it is contemplated to direct the labor of the troops in the current year, distinguishing the sums expended on roads.

Thursday, January 7.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee on post offices and post roads, reported a bill to increase

the compensation of the assistant post masters general, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Bellinger, from the committee on the public buildings, made a report, accompanied by a bill making appropriations for the public buildings, for the purchase of a certain lot of ground containing a fountain of water, and for supplying with water certain public buildings; which bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Herbert,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to this house a statement of the debts, credits, and funds, of the incorporated banks of the District of Columbia, required by the 19th section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to certain banks in the District of Columbia, and to prevent the circulation of the notes of unincorporated associations within the said District."

On motion of Mr. Floyd,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of creating a law to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

The bill for the relief of Thomas Hall Jervey, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, received an amendment, and was ordered to a third reading.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a list of persons who have obtained patents in the past year.

The house then again resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Hugh Nelson in the chair, the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1819.

The discussion of a particular provision of this bill, commenced yesterday, was resumed, and continued for some time.

The committee did not get through the bill, before it rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to include in the report of the strength of the army, called for by the resolution of yesterday, the amount in value, if any, of the extra compensation, in subsistence, clothing or pay, allowed the troops for extra labor, during the year ending on the 30th October last, in fatigue duties, distinguishing that which has been bestowed in compensation for labor on roads.

Mr. Mercer then laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report to this house, a bill to reduce to one the number of Major Generals of the army of the United States.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, }
January 9, 1819. }

Official Notices, &c. &c.—JONATHAN RUSSELL, the minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of Sweden, left Stockholm, on his return to America, on the 23d of October last. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, junior, secretary of the legation, remains as charge-des-affairs.

COUNT SANDELS is the Swedish vice-roy of Norway.

The QUEEN of England died at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th of last November. Her disease (a dropsy) terminated in a mortification, and it is said she expired with great composure and without a struggle.

DON JOSEPH MASSOT, late Governor of Pensacola, has arrived at the Havana, from Campeachy.

The Bank of the United States, by advertisement under date of Jan. 4th, 1819, has declared a dividend of *two and one half per cent.* on the capital stock—we presume for half a year; for the advertisement does not specify that particular.

SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY, a celebrated English lawyer, and member of Parliament for Westminster, put a period to his life in a fit of insanity, by cutting his throat, on the 2d. of November last. The recent death of his wife is said to have been the cause of it.

By the latest accounts, the British Parliament had been prorogued to the 20th of December last.

The dispute between Gen. ADAIR and Gen. JACKSON, it is said, has been satisfactorily accommodated, through the friendly interference of the venerable Governor SHELBY, of Kentucky.

The VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States has arrived in the City of Washington, and taken his seat as President of the Senate.

SMITH THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy, has arrived, and assumed the administration of his department.

Directors of the Bank of the United States for 1819.

The following persons were, on the 4th instant, appointed by the Stockholders to be Directors of the Bank of the United States for the ensuing year.

William Jones,	Charles Chauncey,
James C. Fisher,	Joseph Dugan,
John Sergeant,	James Schott,
John Bolton, of Savannah,	Henry Toland,
Joshua Lippincott,	Langdon Cheves, of S. Carolina.
John Coulter,	John Potter, of do.
John Lisle,	John Oliver, of Balt.
John Connell,	George Williams, do.
Daniel Lamont,	George Hoffman, do.
Gustavus Colhoun,	Archd. Gracie, N. Y.

William Jones has been unanimously re-elected President.

History of Congress.—The business of the House of Representatives is at length becoming lively. The chairman of the committee of ways and means has been most wittily mauled for want of information in relation to a particular item of expenditure contained in the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for 1819. We shall, next week, present our readers with a picture, in our way, of the discussion that arose on the occasion. Mr. CLAY was remarkably keen, and most brilliantly satirical.